that our objective is to become self-sufficient, but you cannot get self-sufficiency in a field like electronic industry. We, however, propose to reduce our import content. For example, for components we propose to bring down the import content from 35 per cent to 20 per cent by 1989-90.

As far as liberalisation is concerned, it is liberalisation of all those items which we have assessed to be directly relevant for the production of electronic goods in the country.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the components are imported for the purpose of assemblage only. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, that instead of purchasing components if we purchased equipment for manufacture of those components, whether the Government has made a study to what extent we can save foreign exchange and also generate more employment by this method.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Actually, electronic industry is primarily a components industry. If you take T.V. manufacture, we have gone into the production indigenously for the components that go into the assemblage of a T.V., like black and white as well as colour T.V. tubes which have been under production. We have sanctioned some major schemes. We are also considering setting up of plants for production of glass shells and various other things in the semi-conductor industry, in the instrumentation industry, in telephone, tele-communication, in all these fields. We have set up very big projects for indigenous production of equipment.

Appointment of successful candidates in the Civil Services Examination

*422. SHRI K. MOHANAN:

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:†

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 300 candidates who had qualified in the Civil Services examination of 1986, and had appeared in the 1987 examination, had been informed by Government that their appointments would take effect only in the next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is, however, true that candidates selected for the Indian Income Tax Service were earlier erroneously informed by the Department of Revenue about the commencement of their probationary training but this error has since been corrected and they were required to join probationary training along with their batch mates.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, exactly as there is aspiration among the Ministers in the Union Cabinet to move from Deputy Ministership to State Ministership and to Cabinet Ministership and privately also to the Prime Minister's level, similarly these people certainly aspire to move from one position to other. They appear in more than one examination and strangely what is happening is that if they appear for a superior examination, they are asked to wait. Every body knows that while these people are preparing and appearing for the Civil Services Examination, in the meantime very good people are inducted into diffe-

†The question was actually asked on the floor of House by Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.

rent companies or organisations. So if they are made to wait, leaving their jobs, then they are in difficulty. They lose their jobs and in the meantime they have to wait for the next examination and the next waiting period. Why is it so?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not able to understand the thrust of the question. But if the question is intended to ask why we are requiring a candidate to join probationary training, then I may say that if he wants to take a superior examination he is welcome to do so. He is given an opportunity to do so provided that he will have to postpone the probationary training by one year. This is based on the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee of the Seventh Lok Sabha which said—and I quote:

> "The Committee would like to point out that the Kothari Committee in paragraph 3.1.60 of the Report pointed out, 'we think it wrong that the very first thing a young person should do on entering public service is to ignore his obligation to the service concerned and instead spend his time and energy in preparation for re-appearing in the UPSC examination to improve his prospects."

So what we have done is, if he wants to apepar for the next examination, he is allowed to postpone his training by one year. But if he joins training, then he must take the probationary training seriously and commit himself to that service. The drop-out ratio is as high as 20 per cent in some services and that slot goes waste because nobody else can be filled for that slot also.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: It is true, that the Estimates Committee has certainly made that recommendation, but why did you not indicate this at the initial stage when they were appearing?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As I said, we did indicate this. Every Department understood it correctly Someone in the Department of Revenue made a mistake and the mistake was brought to our notice. We immediately corrected it. We accepted the mistake and they have been allowed to join training. Not one of them has suffered a single day of training. We corrected it well in time. It is a mistake.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Sir, recently the upper age limit for candidates appearing in the UPSC examination was lowered from 28 to 26. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what adverse impact, if any, this lowering of age has had on the intake of candidates coming from rural background. And if this is true, what remedial steps do the Government plan to take?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is not quite related to this question but if you ask me to reply, I would say that we had discussed this both in this House and the other House. Based on the recommendations made by three committees, a conscious decision was taken to reduce the maximum age from 28 to 26. It has been introduced with effect from Civil Services Examination 1987. We do not think that it will have an adverse impact on the candidates from the rural areas. Since this has come into force only from the Civil Services Examination, 1987, we will look into the position after a year or two.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I know whether it is a fact that there was recently excess recruitment to various services, as a result of which these candidates have to wait for long and they are not absorbed into training and into the departments? I would like to know whether any evaluation is being conducted of recruitment each year to assess the exact requirement of personnel required for various categories of services at the Centre.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, instructions have been issued to the

various departments to be very rigorous in determining the number of candidates whom they wish to take in every Civil Services Examination. I do not know of any case where a candidate who has been selected through the Civil Services Examination for Group A has not been appointed by the department. If there is any particular case, please bring it to my notice.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: They have to wait for long because of this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not know any case. If there is any case, please bring it to my notice. I share your view that departments must be more vigorous in determining their requirement and not make excess recruitment.

PROF. CHANDRESH P THAKUR: Sir, several welcome efforts are under way for bringing better public personnel practices. My concern is in regard to the element of professionalism in the cadre management. There is a certain kind of rationality in the structure of the cadre of the Central services. Has, over the years, that rationality been retained, improved or impaired? Is the Government keeping an eye on that?

Related to that is the size of baseline recruitment in each of the cadres and the plan of vertical mobility of incumbents in each period. How far are the vertical mobility plans having an optimum effect on the desired rationality of the service sector? Is some review being done? Is the Government alert about that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I would like to believe that what we have done in the last two years has improved the rationality of the cadre structure. This is something for others to judge. We cannot judge ourselves.

As far as vertical mobility is concerned, the mechanism of cadre review is the mechanism to provide mobility. We have completed cadre reviews of many, many cadres in the last two years. In fact, there are only 18 cadres for which cadre reviews have not been done for over three years. I have written to the Ministers to expedite the cadre reviews. Once these cadre reviews are completed, I think the problem of vertical mobility would be taken care of.

We have also sanctioned selection grade of 15 per cent, and that has rapidly increased the promotional opoprtunities of people in other services which have felt that need in the past.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय सभापति जी मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1986-87 और उसके पहले वर्ष में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के लिए कितने लोगों का चुनाव हुआ और कितने लोगों की नियुक्ति हुई और ऐलाइड सर्विस के लिए कितने लोग चुने गए और कितने नियुक्त हुए । इसमें नियुक्ति में विलम्ब का समय कितना है ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जैसे श्री जोगी ने प्रश्न किया कि 28 वर्ष से 26 वर्ष उम्र घटा देने के कारण पिछड़े हुए लोगों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है और इसके लिए काफी आवाज उठाई गई है...

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए, आप तो मंत्री रह चुके हैं ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : बड़े लोग अपनी या अपने लोगों की सुरक्षा और देखभाल करते है, ग्रामीण और पिछड़े लोगों की नहीं ।

डा० बापू कालदाते : यह बात सही है या नहीं, यही प्रश्न है ।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't have with me the figures for intake in each service. That was not asked for, and, therefore, I don't have the figure now. I will send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: There is a general feeling, Sir, that there is excessive staff even in the higher cadres. In view of that, can the intake of the civil service examination people who will come in be also reviewed and upgradation of the non-IAS officers or other officers considered? Are you doing that? That is the point I want to know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I share the hon. Member's view that there has been excessive recruitment during some years. We have requested the Ministries to make a more rigorous assessment of the number they require every year. In the IAS and the IPS we have reduced the intake since the last two, three years.

As far as the non-IAS services are concerned cadre review is the mechanism to provide them promotional opportunity. I think, we have met substantially the aspirations of officers belonging to the non-IAS services by the mechanism of cadre review in the last two years.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister, while answering, has stated two things which are contradictory. He says "some candidates selected for the Indian Income Tax Service were earlier erroneously informed by the Department of Revenue about the commencement of their probationary training but this error has since been corrected." In the end he says "they were required to join probationary training along with their batch mates." May I know from the Minister whether these were the ones who were selected in 1986 and they wrote the examination of 1987 and their batch is of 1986? Does it mean that they were asked to go for training along with 1986 batch or since they have written 1987 examination, they were asked to go for the training in the 1987 batch?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Well, Professor knows that the examination of 1986 is the 1986 examination but the final result was announced in 1987. They belonged to the 1986 batch. They have to join probationary training in or about November/December 1987. But in the meanwhile they wrote the preliminary examination of 1987. Based on that the Income Tax Department erroneously thought that they could not join probationary training along with 1986 batch with other department candidates. This error was corrected. They were allowed to join probationary training in November/December, 1987 along with other selected officers of 1986 examination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 423.

परमाण परीक्षणों के परिसीमन पर जेनेवा बातचीत

*423. डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु परीक्षणों का परिसीमन करने के लिए जेनेवा में हुई दूसरे दौर की बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त बातचीत का अमरीका के अन्तरिक्ष युद्ध संबंधी कार्यक्रम पर इसका कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० नटवर सिंह) : (क) नाभकीय परीक्षण से संबद्ध मसलों के बारे में अमरीका सोवियत संघ की बातचीत का जो दूसरा दौर 15 फरवरी, 1988 को